### LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

RAILBOAD STATION INDICATOR .- One of the care on an Eastern road has a muc ine for exhibiting to the passangers the name of the next station. After Laving each station the brakeman pulls a wire which Intrea wheel and shows the next name, and at the same time rings a bell to attract attention to it. It would appear to be a decided convenience.

PUBLIT OF WATER -The State chemist of New Jersey has been analyzing the water of the Delaware River, and found each gallon to contain 31 gisins of impuritie -a very small amount as compared with mest rivers. On testing it, however, after having been pumped up and allowed to settle in the reservoir, the amount, instead of being less, was found to have increased to 31 grains. He ascribes this to the increased growth of minute animals and plants, and objects to the employment of large open reservoirs, on this account.

Silliman's Journal of Science, from which we con dense the above, does not 'ocate the reservoir, but we imagine # to be Kens ngton, in Philadelphi s-the water there, pumped up by steam from the Delaware, having been within a few weeks so offensive in smell as almeet to compel its disuse. The Philadelphia Ledger alludes to the fact of people in that section of the city geing to the river with casks, in preference to drawing from the hydrants.

DURABILITY OF STONE -A committee have been experimenting at Washington to ascertain the effect of weather on the marble of which the extension to the Capitol is being constructed. They find, that after every freezing and thawing, a scale 1-500,000th of an each thick cleaves off from the surface, so that, a lowing fifty freezings and thawings for every Win ter, it would require 10,000 years for the surface of the building to be exforiated one inch by this cause. The stone is from Lee, Mass

GARDINER'S CONICAL VOLUTE CAR-SPRING -The manu'accure of votate car springs, composed of a stout steel ribbon rol ed up in such manner as to offer no resistance by friction to the free vertical play of the car, has been commeaced on a quite extensive scale, in a new and spacious building erected for the purpose, on Twe ty sixth street, in this city The metal, a strip of good cast stee!, about five feet long, 4j inches wide and 1-4th of an inch thick, is coiled lease v but accurately in the form of a low cope of angar loaf, the load bearing constantly upon the point or apex. A powerful steam engine, capacious heating furneces, and expensive and admirably contrived machinery, afford facilities for manufacturing the springs at a very rapid rate. The machinery was invented and patented by Mr. P G. Gardiner of this city. The aprings have been very carefully tested in inge apparatus constructed for the purpose, and found to exhibit the admirable quality of springing nearly equally with any given concussion, whatever may be the load supported The vertical motion of the load is conscerably gra'er, we think, than is usually obtained with either the rubber or the elliptical steel spring now generally employed, and the compact affair seems to possess all the strength, elasticity and freedom of action that can possibly be desired. The degree of durability of these sp ings, as of any others, can of course only be ascertained by actual experience

IRON RAILROAD CAR .- Messrs. Passavant & Archer, the constructors of several of our finest wrought iron fruss-roofs, bridges, and the like, have just completed a tud-size box freight car for the Panama Railroadthe body, trucks and running parts of which are made iron, with the exception of boards in the The sides and top are light wrought-iron bar covered with corrugated sheet-metal, well painted. It is provided with L. raige's patent adjustable brakeblocks, and with P. G Gardiner's compound volute spring. The car was designed by Mr Passavant of the above-named firm and weighs only 15,700 lbs .ordinary wooden cars of the same size usually weigh

Hollow AxLES -A manufactory of Hollow Rail-

reac-Car Axles is about being commenced, in Twentysixth street, near the establishment late the Chelses Iron-Works Heavy machinery is being put in, and it is intended that the American shall fully equal the English manufacture. A light tube is now fully proved to be much stronger and more durable than a solid axle of the same weight; and, but for the high price rendered necessary by the difficulty of constructing them, hollow axies would at once be generally acopted For passenger business, we maintain that cost should not be allowed to exercise any influence The best should be employed without hesitation; and we hope soon to see every passenger car supported on tubes of sound and well-worked iron, unless some thing still better shall be discovered. We have not learned the price proposed for the American article, but believe the foreign axles, of which quite a number ere now running in this country, cost about four times as much as the solid.

MATERIAL PROGRESS OF TEXAS,-Among the States where Stavery is legally and socially enforced, Team appears to be the most rapidly progressing. The average value of assessed land is now \$1 28; in 2452 it was only 87 le. The total value of land as-\*c=ed in 1852 was \$33,000,000; now it is \$58,000,000; ef negroes \$29 000,000, now \$53 000,000; of horses and cattle \$8 000,000, now \$17,000,000

READY MADE CLOTHING,-The value of the ready made garments sold by wholesale in the city of New-York in 1853 reached nearly to \$20,000,000, including men's and boys'. The amount sold in the same man rer in 1841 was only \$2 500,000. The average earnings of females in sewing on this work is calculated to Le about \$4.50 per week

CARRIAGE-MAKING -There are about 1,400 persons and \$745,000 worth of capital employed in carriagemaking in the two cities of New-Haven and Bridge port, Conn., alone. Some one has proposed to change the name of the latter city to Coachport, on account of the prominence of this business.

RUSSIAN RAILROADS -Russia has but two railroads both built and worked very extravagantly by the Coverament. One of 190 miles leads from Warsas to the Prussian frentier; the other, of 400 miles, con nects St. Petersburg and Moscow. The latter road cost about \$175,000 per mile, not on account of engineering difficulties-for the country is level-but by the awkwardness and corruption of its management. Count Orloff told the railway projectors in Paris that the railroads of Russia would in future be built by p is at companies, but Government would prescribe e lines, would guarantee a certain interest on a cer-I in reasonable cost per mile, and would share the profits with the company after providing a small sinkir g fund. Two thousand miles of road on these terms are contemplated.

CHEAF JEWELRY .- E. T. Freedley, the author of the treatise on "Money and Business," has just issued a work full of interest and instruction, entitled

"Leading Men and Leading Pursuits," from which it appears that over 400 men are employed in four estabat ments in the town of Attleboraugh, Mass., and its inmediate vicinity, in manufacturing, from cheap materials, elegant acticles of jewelry. So famous has become that locality for this species of crasments. that we find workers in precious metals distinguishing the alloy vulgarly known as brass by the more quizzical term of "Attleborough " Making cheap imitations of aristocratic metallic ornaments was commenced in this country about the beginning of the present contury, and has now become a quite important branch of the mechanic arts. Steam and water-power are axtersively availed of, it addition to the comparatively large number of human hands daily at work in supplying this great necessity both of barbarism and civili-

SELLERS'S VENTILATED HAT -A method of ventiating hats, just patented and now being introduced in this city, seems to accomplish the object much more efficiently than any which has previously met our notice. The holes are not in the top, but in the sides of the crown-in fact, close down to the hat band; and, being thickly together on a narrow band of stiff stuff provided for the purpose, present a unique but not altogether unornamental appearance, while the breeze which draws freely through is extremely refreshing. The holes are losed at pleasure by loosening four screws on the nside, and drawing down the tep, which slips over the heles and makes the hat nearly as air tight as the usual varieties. It is an important invention.

INCREASE OF LAKE TUNNAGE -No less than 5 steamers, 20 propellers, 4 barks, 1 brig and 102 schooners have been already launched from the various ship-yards on our western lakes, since the com. mencement of 1856. The size of the steamers ranges from 78 to 1800 tuns; of the propellers, from 263 to 800, with the exception of 3 which are propeller tugs of less size; the barks from 380 to 603, and the schooners from 50 to 531. The total steam. tunnage 12,912; sail tunnage 33,441, beside a large number on the stocks. This does not give al annehed, but orly such as have come to the knowledge of the Buffalo Board of Trade. A very s nall p.oportion of the above were launched on the Canada de, including I steamer at Toronto and 1 propeller at Kingston.

# THE PEELING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROMPTU MEETING AT HARRISBURG. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa , Wednesday, July 23, 1856, Gen. Pemeroy and Lieut Gov. Roberts of Kansas having arrived in our place last evening, and not being able to leave, until this morning, consented to addiess the people on the absorbing questions of tre day, and accordingly, on a few noments' notice, a meeting was called, and the Court-House filled to overflowing.

Gen. Pomeroy, being called on, addressed the meeting in one of those massive and argumentative speeches against which the popular of the opposition are fired without effect. He presented the crying wrongs and ourrages that had been practiced upon the people of Kansas in a clear, lucid and life-like menner that carried conviction to the hearts and the judgments of all who heard him, and after giving a concerned history of the maladumistration of the Government toward Kansas, he concluded by asking the audience if they could vote, at the coming Presicential election for a continuance of this condition of things for the coming four years? He asked what se-curity they had that the nomines of a convention that had indensed all the acts of the present Administra-tion would not 'follow in the footsteps of his illustri-ous predecessor?"

Atter Gen. P. Led taken his cont.

After Gen. P. Ind taken his seat, Lieutenaut-Gov Roberts was called and responded by a short speech, in which he proved that the policy of the present Administration toward Kansas had been a continued and fi-grant outrage upon the people of the Territory, an outrage upon the people of the whole Union, an outrage upon the great fundamental principle of self-government, an outrage upon the Constitution of the Chited States, an outrage upon the Constitution of the United States, an outrage upon common humanity and upon the principles and faith of the National Domice and and that the late South proposed to indexe, confirm and establish these outrages and to plant the institution of Slavery in the incoming Stare of Kansas against the will and the wishes of the

The speeches were listened to with great interest, equite speakers frequently and heartily cheered. All

#### FREMONT AND DAYTON MASS MEETING AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

SPEECHES OF THE HON, WM, A. HOWARD AND

OTHERS. A large and very enthusiastic meeting of the citizens

evering, in front of the Court House. A stage was erected, which was tastefully decorated with flags,

and with a large transparency with the inscription,

"FREMONT AND DAYTON, We go for Free Speech and Personal Liberty. The Ninth Ward Fremont and Dayton Club of Newark marched in just previous to the time appointed for the meeting, and were received with cheers, which were heartly returned. At about eight o'clock the meeting was called to order by Jas S. BALDWIN, esq., who announced as the first speaker, Baldwin, esq., who announced as the first speaker, Gro. W. Curtis, esq. (Howadji), of New York. Mr. Curtis, in a speech of over two hours duration, gave an able and effective review of the history of the Slave Power in this country, showing that it is a power which must of necessity, from its very nature, seek extension for self-preservation, for Slavery naturally of itself improvershes and wears out the soil. The speaker took a rapid but brilliant survey of the question, showing that the early fathers of the Republic stoot precisely where the blican party do now-that the Constitution when d was not intended as a Pro-Slavery nor an Anti-Slavery Constitution, but rather as a compromise. Since then the times have changed. The Slave Power, Since then the times have changed. The Nave Power, by the great disproportion in representation, have had the power in Congress and have acted to sait them selver; and should the Northern men resist, the cry of "disprison" instantly goes up. So far is this carried that even at our Northern watering-places now it is not considered good manners to incoduce the subject before Southern men. The speaker denied that the Parabilities north was sectional, and in conclusion has Republican party was sectional, and in conclusion he compared the three candidates now before the people, arguing very conclusively that J. hn C. Fremont is the man for the emergency, and that this is no time for otherwise.

The speaker was frequently applicated, and at the

The speaker was frequently applauded, and at the close of his speech the cheers that went up for Fremont and Dayton showed that the old spirit of '76 is still alive in Ehzabeth, and that, notwithstanding the assertions of a certain cotemporary of ours that Republicanism was a failure in New Jersey, they are bound, in Elizabeth, at least, to roll up a majority for the People's candidates.

After the applicance had subsided, a rallying song was sureg, and a band on the platform playe! 'Hail, Columbia!" after which the Chairman introduced the Hop. Wa A. How are, Chairman of the Kansas Investigating Committee, who was received with loud cheers. Jut as Mr. Howard advanced on the platform, a gang of Fillmore rowdies, headed by a late editor of a paper in the town, made an attempt to break up the meeting, by howling, groaning, and in other ways insulting the speaker. They met, however, with a well merited rebuke from him; for, fixing his eye in the direction from whence the noise came, eye in the direction from whence the noise came, said: "How long have you lived in Westera Mishe said: "How long have you lived in Western Mis-sonn! When did you get back from Kansas? You "are in Government employ, are you not? If you "are not Border Ruffians, you are their equivalents. "You have got a bad cause, and are, as they say, "only whistling to keep your courage up" [Loud ap-plates]. And then, turning to the audience, he spoke substantially as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF NEW JERSEY: I am a plain Westorn man, or rather a Westernized Yankee, and no orator; and after the splendid repast you have just and from our friend Curtis, I am afraid what I should say would seem but as a cold dish of meat and bears. My friende I have seen something of the Western country, and something of the blighting curse of My friends I have seen something of the Western country, and something of the blighting curse of Slavery; and I have a heart that bests responsive to the great issue now before the American people [Applaue]. Now, they talk to us about sectionalism and side issues, as if, for sooth, it were possible for any party to present any other issue than the Slavery question! I was a Henry Clay Whig—and even now the revolco ion of that old banner thrills my very soul [Applause]. I steed by that banner until not a Whig was elected to office, as such, in any Southern State—uo, planse. I stood by that banner until not a Waig was elected to office, as such, in any Southern Scate—uo, nor cominated. The honorable men of all parties must go on the Slavery issue. I, for one, would not

avoid it if I could. Now, follow-citizens, the important bone of contention is whether Kareas and Nebracka stall be Free or Slave States. These two Tent orders are about as large as the whole fifteen Santhern States. The soil is excellent, they are watere by nighty rivers, and in course of time they are cettered to become a mighty Empire. Thirty years ago a sole mn compact was made by our fathers, that sill ten'i cap north of 36 degrees are 30 minutes should be forever free; and thus embraced Kanasa and Nebracka. In 1854 Congress annulled this solemn compact, they repealed the Compromise, and while they one poerted this bill through Congress by means of homeyed words, from the lips of Douglas Cass and others, their composers. Atchison, Stringfe low & Co., laid their plans to defeat the pin ciples of the bill before it ever passed. Squatter meetings were hild, composed of Missourians who passed Pro Slavery resolutions, at which to a setter was present, thus defeating and beiving the very flow. was present, thus defeating and belying the very Gov-en ment. From that day to this they have gone on frim that day to this they have gone on from back to worse. The census, completed only four weeks before election, showed a population of 2 200 and yet, by the polling, 3,600 votes were polled, of which only 898 were settlers, not one-third being permitted to vote. We proved that 1 000 Missograms matched into the Territory, with rifers and pisiois, yes, with campan loured to the nuzzle with masket bals. with cannon loaded to the muzzle with masket balls and that they divided into bands and voted at the dif-fer at precincts; these are but specimens. The Territory is in a perfect state of commotion. Our witnesses were hunted, some shot down and others taken away by the Marshol and unbeard of afterward, thus showing the most shameless fand ever attempted on this or any other continent. Now, fellow-citizens to whom is this outrage, committed on one of the sister States, on the youngest and lovelie-t of them all to whom is it due? To whom except to Franklin Pierce, who, having his eye fixed on a renomination, wished to curry favor with the South.

favor with the South.

The speaker here described in eloquent language the machinery at the Cincinnati Convention, and how Mr. Pierce was thrown everboard, his remarks eliciting nuch laughter. He continued by crawing a comparator between the great parties of the present day; said tast with Mr. Seward he thought the time for compromises was gone and concluded with a glowing eulogy on Colonel Fremont. He retired from the stage amd

The meeting now adjourned, with three times three for Fremont and Dayton. There were in the crowd a good many ladice, who, it is stated, are all for Fremont

### CEREMONY OF BREAKING GROUND FOR THE BROOKLYN WATERWORKS.

The important and interesting ceremony of breaking ground, preparatory to commercing the construction of reservoirs and laying down pipe for the purpose of supplying Brooklyn with pure and wholesome water from the springs and streams of Long Island, took place yesterday afternoon on the Reservoir Grounds, near the Cypress Hill Plankroad, about 41 miles distant from the City Hall. About 3 o'clock, a train of over twenty four horse omnibuses, freighted with the city officials and a number of invited guests, left the City Hall, and after a delightful drive of half an hour, arrived at the grounds selected by the Nassau Water Company, and adapted by nature for the receiving reservoir. Here a fine spectacle was presented to view. A multitude of people had preceded the cavalcade in carriages and on foot, and as they entered the grounds, preceded by his honor Mayor Hall, they were welcomed by Stewart's Brass Band. On the summit of the highest point of land on Lorg Island was erected a commodious stand, and over it was stretched an enormous American flag. while still higher up were flags floating to the breeze. At the left of this lay the natural reservoir of over furty acres, firmed by the surrounding hills, and stretching off to the right was the beautiful valley embracing the towns of Jamaica, Flatlands and Canarsie, and beyond this was the broad ocean. The city efficers and invited guests ascended the stand, when the Rev. E. M. Johnson called those present to order, and expressed a hope test this affair would promote the health of the present and succeeding generations. He then called upon the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, who offered up a prayer appropriate to the occasion.

The President, Mr. John H. President, then came

The Precisent, Mr. John H. Prentice, then came forward and said:

It is known to you all, that the citizens of Brooklyn have long felt the necessity for a full supply of pure water, that they might enjoy in common with other and safer citizens; that many plans have been formed, both by the City Corporation and by companies chartered by the Legislature of the State, all of which have sagred upon the abundant supply of water; but from various causes and conflicting inscreases, all have been defeated to the present. In April, 1855, the Legislature of the State chartered the Nassau Water Company, names for its first Directors seven gendemen of New-Yook and Brooklyn, of high respectability, giving them full powers for the purpose of supplying the consolidated City of Brooklyn with pure and wholesome water, and also authorizing the City to subscribe to its stock \$1,300,000, and to issue and sell its bonds to pay for the same. In April of the present year, there was a meeting of citizens called a the City Hall, to take into consideration the subject of supplying the City with water. At this meeting a small committee was appointed to investigate the matter. The result of their labor was submitted to the City Councils, through the able report of their Water Committee, who cordially cooperated with the Committee of Citizens in maruring the plan, since adopted by the Coxmon Council and approached by the Mayor. This plan was the vertual forward and said:

port of their Water Committee, who cordinary cooperated with the Committee of Citizens in majoring
the plan, since adopted by the Coxmon Conneil and
approved by the Mayor. This plan was the virtual
adoption of the Nassan Water Company, as the organ
of the City for car ving out this great object, and for
the purpose of arriving at that and—that is, water for
the purpose of arriving at that and—that is, water for
the purpose of arriving at that and—that is, water for
the purpose of arriving at that of the gentlemen first
named as Directors of the Company, eschewing the
certainty of making money out of the same if carried
out as a private stock company, have cordially transferred their interest in the same to the City, and have
allowed them to nominate directors of said company
from the citizens of Brooklyn, who should
for them, and as Water Commissioners, begin and carry out the great work, amountug to something over four collions of dollars, for the
sole interest of the public, independent and free for a
all political interests. In commancing this work, the
whose of which belongs to the City of Brooklyn, the
Directors have felt it incumbent upon them to lavite Directors have felt it incumbent upon them to lavite the City Authorities and citizens generally, to meet them on this beautiful hill, designed for their Reserthem on this beautiful hill, designed for their Reservor ground, and ask of the Hon. George Hall, Mayor of the City of Boo klyn, that he will here, in behalf and as representing the city, commence their work by breaking ground. After which, we hope some of the distinguished gentlemen present will address you. The Directors having secured the efficient service, of Mr. J.P. Kinkwood as their Chief Enginee, and having great confidence in the cottractors Messrs. H. J. Wells & Co., whose untiring energy and perseverance has become proverbial, would now pledge themselves to their fellow citizens that they will spare no pains, telying upon their cordal cooperation and the blessing of Providence, in birging the work now about being commenced to a speedy and successful termination; when, if God spares our lives, we shall hope to meet you again, not, as now, at the commencement of a great exterprise, but at its consummation; when our hopes shall have become fruition—when an abundant supply of pure and wholesome water in the City of Brooklyn shall bear witness to the faithfulness with which we have executed your trust.

Slippy of pure and waters are to the faithfulness with which we have executed your trust.

Mayor Hall, was then introduced, and said that this was a great event, to secure for Brooklyn a full and pure supply of water. It was gratifying to know that this enterprise was received with universal favor, and that there was no oppesition; it was for the people, and they half it with joy. He spoke of the benefits that would accrue to the city. It would promote health at deleanliness, cause the construction of manufactories, bring in capital, deer use taxes, and be an seventage of a hundred per cent to the growth of Brooklyn, which has already been almost misceulous, notwithstanding she lies in the shade of New-York, until now she stands the third city in the Union. Within his recollection it numbered only hundreds, while now it numbers hundreds of thousands. He recollected many years since when Gen, Johnson proposed to raise \$500 by tax on the village for the purpose of opening a road. A semewhat seedy apprended the arrequet to \$1000 which proposed to raise \$500 by tax on the villags for the purpose of opening a road. A semewhat seedy appearing man amended the amount to \$1,000 which was carried, notwithstanding it was pronounced by many as an enormous outlay of public money. Now it is proposed to expens \$4,000,000 and over for the introduction of water. The Mayor then exhibited an electric study which he said was American work and it is proposed to expend 24,000 and and introduction of water. The Mayor then exhibited an elegant space, which he said was American work and American material, which had been presented for the occasion by Messrs. White & Burrell. He then descenced from the platform and broke ground by removing the first earth, preparatory to the commencement of this great undertaking.

Following this were most able and eloquent addresses by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Dr. Bethune and Judge Merse.

dresses by the Kev. Dr. Kennedy, the Kev. Mr. Storrs, Dr. Bethune and Judge Morse.

The company them proceeded to a tent near by, where they partook of a collation and then embarked for home, arriving at the City Hall about 7 o'clock.

There appears to be no doubt respecting the feasibility of this project. It is expected that the work will be immediately commenced and carried forward with vigor to its completion two years from the present time. This event will enhance the value of property in Brocki) n, as well as promote the comfort and I calth of a numerous population. The water to be introduced is of an excellent quality.

The Nassau Water Company is chattered by the

State Legislature, with a capital stock of \$2,000 000. the the privilege of more sing it to \$6.00 with the privilege of nodeshing it it \$0.000,000 - be city her g authorized to sub cribe \$1.300,000 Fb, (empaty have textinated with H. S. Wels & Co. to prepare the reservoirs and equadees, but a enginetic or by down 120 miles of pipe through the city. for collective law and so fixed through the city, as soo by rate, &c. to conferentian of the payment of \$4,200,000. The contract guarantees the delivery, for contract guarantees the delivery, for consumption, of 10,000,000 gallous water per day within two years, and 10,000,000 gallous water per day within two years, and 10,000,000 gallous, with the example of the capacity of the works now to be compacted in equal to 40,000 and lone, with the exceptor of the steam power, which is designed for the delivery of just one fall that amount, which is probably as nucleus with the required for the next twenty years. as nucleas wil be required for the next twenty years. The plan is to construct works on a scale amply safficient for the pursent time, yet capable of heing enlarged to any desired extent, as the demands of the city shall indicate. The supplies of water available for this purpose are said to be abundant. The present sources of supply are four pends, all located within a distance of nine term miles from Brooklyn, supplied by the property of the springs, and capable of furnishing 25 000 000 gallo s daily. It is only necessary to extend the caod, or necess of conducting the water, to procure additional New York is only 17,000,000 gallons per day.

New York is only 17,000,000 gallons per day.

The principal reservoir, of a capacity equal to 10,000,000 gallons, will be about six miles from Booklyp, mar the Cypres Hils Cemetry, where there is silteady a natural basin covering 48 acres of ground, elevated 150 feet above the level of the sea. From this point to Boisley's Pond, six nite-further from the city, the water will be conveyed in a covered squeduct; and beyond the pond, by means of an open canal. From the reservoir to the city, trot pipe will be used. A second reservoir to contain 20,000 000 gallons, will be located on Flatbush Hill, 175 feet above tile water, for the supply of the high ground in that neighboshood.

The most important feature in the whole works is the steam appearatus employed in raising the water to the great reservoir on Cypress Hills. The power will be turnished by a large Cornish engine, rigillar to those hished by a large C orbish engine, rimilar to those

THE DOG-POUND.

employee in the Engise times, and which will be capable of raising 10,000,000 gallors every 16 hours. The engine house will be located directly under the hill.

Toward the last of May the fist of the Mayor concerting the catine species went forth, and on the 25th of Jose ultime this noted and somewhat remarkable institution, yelept Dog Pound, was opened, and has since been doing a thriving business. The institution is situated at the corner of Thirty first street and First avenue, and covers a large lot of ground. No costly ed-fice, erected after the superannusted plans for a "New City Hall," got up by professional architects and draftsmen, acorns the site, but a rough board fence, over tweeve feet high, around the lot, with a one story office and a gate at one corner, is all that presents itself to view externally. I wide the inclosure is a continuous range of sheds, beneath which to a long line of stakes, dogs of all sizes, shapes, colors and breeds are tied with strong ropes. The keepers of this institution are taree policemen, detailed for the purpose by the Mayer, and one or two colored men, who are employed to receive and tie up the dogs, and to dispose of them at the expiration of a specified time. At an early hour in the moraing the Pound is opered, when the business of the day commences in good earnest, and the officers have enough to do to keep them busy till sunset, when the gates are closed till the next day. Most of the dogs received are brought to the Pound by boys, varying in ages from eight to fifteen years The scene outside is sometimes quite amusing. Twenty-five or thirty juveniles in ragged clet'es, without shoes or stockings, each one with a cog secured by a bit of strug or rope, are ranged in ines as they arrive-First come first served As each receives his bounty money, off he runs in search of n ore game. Occasionally gangs of three or four appear, with one or two dogs that they have caught running abroad without muzzles

inside the inclusure, the dogs are securely tied, where they make both day and night hideous with their yells, each seemingly vieing with the other as to which can yelp the londest. Here are all sorts and cerditions, from the stately hound and noble Newfour cland to the lowest plebelan cur. The best dogs are put aside for redemption by their owners, at \$2 for a full grown animal and \$1 for a pap Toward dogs of a noble race great leafty is shown. If the owners do not appear, these animals are purchased by farciers and dealers, and dogs sometimes worth for \$25 to \$100 are thus disposed of for the sum above stated. The present system of killing now pursued, is a great improvement on the old methods Some years ago the sum of 50 cents was paid for every dig killed, upon the delivery of his carcase at a specified place. At that time several negroes of herculean pro portions, each armed with an iron teaded club, secured the streets from one and of the city to the other, and every unfortunate dog caught abroad unmuzzled was knocks d on the head until dead. The body was then thrown into a cart that followed these killers. Dogs of every grade were thus mauled to death, not unfre-quently before the eyes of their owners. This system being deemed too cruel, and calculated to engender wicked thoughts in the minds of the boys who might witt ess such slaughtering of dumb animals, was finally abo ished, and the dog pound established At first all dogs received at the pound, unless redeemed by their owners within a given time were killed, the plan being to knock them upon the head. This was cone by a negro employed for the purpose. At every sucset be made a tour through the sheds, when one by one the unfortrate animals fell bereath the well directed blow from an iron tipped club in his hands. This was also deemed cruel, where the present system was adopted, which is as follows: The condemned dogs are put in a tank about ten feet square, and as soon as the tank is full water is let in. A tack fustened down about one foot from the top of the vessel keeps them beneath the surface until they are sufficated. Any dog exhibiting signs of hydrophobia is knocked on the head at once. The carcasses are then taken to the foot of Forty fifth street, Ess River, and conveyed away in the offal bosts Between firty and fitty persons make a regular business of catching dogs and conveying them to the Pound. One man named Daniel Sullivan, as appears by the books kept at the office, is largely engaged in the trade, and has a large number of boys n his employ. These boys scour the streets, and take every dog they are fortunate enough to get hold of to Sullivan's Depot, and thence the animals are taken in earts to the Pound. It is said that Sullivan averages from \$10 to \$15 a day, and in one week has drawn as high as \$55 bounty. Only a few of the lays ergaged in the trade receive their money at the City Hell, as some half dozen street brokers hold 'change" in the vicinity and cash the fifty cent order, deducting one shilling for the accommodation of the juvenile dog trappers, most of whom live in the upper part of the city.

The ordinance renders every unmuzzled dog running at large to be reized upon, but many complaints have been made that dogs with muzzles on have been eized and impounded. Indeed, the muzzle affords very little recurity against dogs being stolen. The young rascals who scour the city have no conscience n the matter, and will soon seize and carry off a dog whether muzzled or not. The fifty cents bounty is all they think of. The muzzle being made of leather and wire is easily cut off and thrown away. People owning good dogs have no other security therefore against having them at den than to k-ep them chained up at home, and to always have them in signt when out of doors. The present system of disposing of the animals at the Pound is well enough, but the offerirg a premium to every one who shall take a dog there is exceed ugly prejudicial to the morals of the juveriles smong the poorer classes. It is but a license to these boys for thieving, as every dog taken to the Pound is stolen. Two men or nelf a dizen men, if necessary, should be employed by the Corporation to take up all dogs found abroad unmuzzled, and impound them. Let these men be paid good wages, er a premium if necessary, so that the city mey be rid of dogs during the Summer solstice as thoroughly as it is now. Since the pound went into operation over 3,000 dogs have been caught, for which \$1,500 hes been paid from the city tressury. A large amount could be saved by employing some half dones

men to do the business.

# CITY ITEMS.

FOURTH WARD GERMAN REPUBLICANS -The () r asa Frament Cabof the Fourth Ward held a meeting lest evening, at No 8 North William street. Mr. Marchot, the President, in the chair. The meeting was well attended. Some business relative to a mass meeting of Germans was transacted, and a quiet de termination to do something was macifieted.

THE FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB met last evening at the Hall No. 663 Broadway. In the absence of Charles A. Dans, President of the Club, Mr. Taylor, one of the Vice Presidents, took the clar. After the transaction of some business matters, the meeting was ably addressed by Mr. Frank Young, Mr. Sherwood of the Sixteenth Ward, and Mr. Taylor.

NINETEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING -The citizens of the Nineteerth Ward met last evening in the open air to the number of nearly a 1 (40 to ratify the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. Lease Adriance was called to the Chair. A list of resalutions, indering the nominations of the Philadel phis Convention, and asserting the true principles of om Republican Government to prevent the extension of Slavery, were effered by Mr. D. Scott The resolutions were subsequently adopted unanimously.

Able speeches were made by Henry S Smith, Chas. A. Dans, Mr Atth in John C Underwood of Virginia Greege H Eble, and Channey S. Schaffer. The greatest anthus asm prevailed during the meeting Several bot fires in the immediate vicinity il u unnated the ground. The meeting acjourned at a late hour with three cheers for Fremont and Dayton.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, - The meeting of the Republican Club of the Iwentietu Ward, held last night at Continental Hall, was now erously attended, and full of enthusiasm McAdam, the Vice-President, presided, and made a spirited speech Mr Peckham followed him and forritly portrayed the present depressed condition of Kansas, having recently witnessed the outrages to which her citizens have been surjected.

Col. E. L. Snow was the next speaker. He said he had recently left the Dark Lantern party, and this was his first appearance upon the Republican platform. He was determired, however, now that his tyes were opened, to labor with all his might for the pread of Republican institutions, and to restore the Government of his country to its pristine purity. The Colonel was cheered to the echo. Mr. Woodford then made a capital speech, which was most warmly recrived. The septiments of all of the speeches were emmertly satisfactory to the audience; and, judging from appearances, the Twentieth Ward is safe for Freedom and Fremont.

YOUNG MEN'S HARD SHELL COMMITTEE -A meeting of the Commattee was held last evening at No. 163 Breadway, C Godfrey Gunther in the chair. The Con mittee on Conference with the Young Men's Soft Committee, reported that a satisfactory arrangement had been agreed upon, and hat on the 5th of August the Soft Committee would escart this Committee from ther hall down to Tammany, where a formal consolidayon would take place. The meetings of the Fusion Committee are to be held hereafter at l'ammany.

AMERICAN DENTAL CONVENTION .- The Dentists of this city held an adjourned meeting last evening in the Chapel of the University Buildings, for the purpose of perfecting the arrangements for the great Dental Convention to be held on the 6th in t. The several Committees appointed at the previous meeting made their reports, which were adopted. The Convention will be held in Hope Chapel, and upon the final adjournment a grand entertainment will be given by the Dentists of New-York to their professional prethren from abroad.

CHARGE OF SEDUCTION AND ABORTION-MADAME RESTELL ARRESTED -Elizabeth Kaiser, a German girl 25 years of age, residing at No. 183 Varick street, on Thurs ay appeared before Justice O-borce, and made a con plant egavet Charles Schultz a brick dealer, dong business in Greenwich street, and also against Madame Restell, alias Anna A. Lohman, residing at No 162 Chan bers street, charging the former with her siduction under promise of marriage, and the latter with having perpetrated an abortion on her persen Her affidasit states further that in July, 1853, sle arrived in this city with a letter of introduction to a Mrs. Faber, then living at No. 545 Greenwich street, in whose bouse she renained about six weeks, when she became acquainted with Schultz, who engaged her to take care of his three children, who had recently lost their mother. She complied with his request, and lived with Mr. Schultz until last april, when he sent her away. She further states that, while living at 8 holiz's house, he, by promising to marry her as soon as he had been a widewer for a year, and by telling her that his house should be her home while he lived, effected her seddetion. Their intercourse commenced in March, 1854, and continued until the following November about the 1st of November, believing herself to be chesente, she informed Schultz of the fact, was then requested her to voit a female friend of his (Madame Restell), who would inform her whether her surmises were correct, and if they proved so he would marry her at once. The two accordingly visited Madame Restel, and, while in her house, Schultz had a private interview with her and gave her m ney Tae girl was then made to he down, and the woman Rest II produced an abortion upon her, without her being aware until too late to prevent it, of what she was loing. The complainant was immediately after con ducted by Schvitz to his house, where she remained notel last April, when he sent her away. From the ime the abertion was produced to the present she has beet in very poor hearth, and wholly mable to work

for a living, and hardly able even to walk Upon this afficavit the Magistrate issued a warrant or the arrest of Madame Restell and Schultz, and laced it in the hands of Officers Sweepy and Marsh of the Lower Police Court, who the same day arrested Mademe Restell, and she was held to bail in the sun of \$1,000 to answer the charge at the General Sessions. Abratam Goodman of No. 31 Ceptre street became ber security. Mr. Schultz having gone up the river on busicess, did not return til Thursday morning, when he was arrested by Officer Marsh and taken to the Hails of Justice. Justice Osbo ne required him to find bail in the sum of \$1,000 to answer the charge preterred against him.

THE CASE OF THE POLITICAL REPUGEES .- Yesterday norrong Col Forbes with the political refug-es mentioned in Wednesday's TRIBUNE, appeared at the Mayor's Office, when the Mayor, after perusing the letter submitted by the unfortunate men, entered into an examination of their affairs, in order to ascert sin particularly whether they were not criminals, instead ratingers as they stated themselves to be. Col F. ected as interpreter. The men severally denied being rimmals, but merely political offenders.

Their offense was in assist ng to drive out the Ausriers from Bologna in the Summer of 1848, and which they succeeded in doing. The Austrians did not return till the following year, when the National Guard and many of the volubteers being away at Rome defending that city sgainst the French, they (the Austriars) took the opportunity to attack Bologua again, and eventually obtained possession of the city A large number were arrested at that time. Some or the prisonces were shot-some died in prison from actual starvation. These men have been in prison many sears, end they were finally cleared out and sent away.

The Mayor asked why it was the authorities sent these men away after detaming them so long in prison; to which Cel. F. replied that it was to make room for others. Meny public buildings, and even Convents, had been converted into jails; yet there was not suffi cient room to accommodate the persons arrested. The number of arrested even now was very great; and the authorities took this method of getting rid of

non of their prisoners. Numbers had already been wat here, and some forty more were now on their way

Tre Mayer decided that, as the men were not crimi rals, he had no jorisdiction in the matter. Their present cordition, he said, was but one of the incon-

veni-rees of living under a despotic government. Col. Forbes observed to the Mayor that in the see of the refugees brought over in the Sordinian vessel some time ago, the Consul was obliged to deposit seretal thousand deliars as a guaranty against their beconing chargeable to the State as paupers; also that it they lett behild one despotism in Europe, they would fail under another despotism here—that of burger.

Tre Mayer replied that the Sardinlan Censul had voluntarily made the deposit alraded to, and that he thought the Pepal and Sardinian Consule in this case egit also to do something, but if they refused, he and to authority to compel them. He remarked tast he would write to the Consuls, and lay the matter before them, and inform Cel F., who had taken such an interest in these men, of the result in the course of

A COUNTESS IN TROUBLE .- About a week ago a lady calling herself Madame Rondean arrived in this city from Celcuits, and took rooms at the Lafarge House, where she quietly remained until Tuesday afternoon, when she was visited by a Custom-House officer, who entered her spartments and seized a number of packeges which he conveyed to the Bonced Warehouse. The officer stated the packages contained goods to the value of between \$30,000 and \$40,000, and were subject to duty. Among the goods were fine laces, em-

The lack imprediately applied to Messrs Burroughe & Stone, the proprietors of the Lafarge, when they advised her to consult the French Consul. Madame R. states that the goods belong to her, and that she intended taking them to France. When she strived tere the captain of the vessel sent a Custom House broker to ber, who attended to the business of passing her go de. The goods, through the instrumentality of the broker were accordingly passed by the Custom House officer and at the order of Madame R , were taket from the versel to the Lafarge, where they reusined undesturbed until Tuesday.

Madame R. further states that she was willing to pay any charges, but was n-ver asked for any except by the Broker. She still remnips at the Lafarge, and was yesterday visited by the French Consul and other distinguished gentlemen who are now engaged in investigating the affair.

It has leaked out that the lady is of some distinction and is the Counters de Rondeau.

It is supposed that the Captain of the vessel, the name of which we did not learn, is implicated in some way in this matter-that through his instrumentality. or that of the Broker's, the goods were got off in the memor stated in order that information might be given The epeculation is a very nice one, as the of omer gets one-half the value of the property in case of its being confiscated.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH met yesterday neen in Mr. Valentine's office, City Hall. President Buker in the chair, Walter R. Concklus, Scoretary. The fellowing vessels were reported and acted upon by the Board:

The petition of Captain of bark George Les'ie from Ciet forgos, to bring his caugo to the city or Brooklyn, was said on the table. The petition or bark C. Thompcon from Matenzas, to bring cargo to the city or Brookeyn, was gratted.

Ship H. Purnington, from Matanzas, was allowed to bring by cargo to the city.

Rice Emile.

Step H. Furrington from Matanzas, was allowed to bring her cargo to the city. Brig Emily, from Tarks I land and Demaran, arrived on the 30th inst., with rait and leg wood; cargo to be lightered to Now-York, Schooper W. C. Mershov, from New Orleans, with nerobancise, was allowed to proceed to the city. Brig Philadelphia, from Par an Prince, with log wood; cargo to be lightered to Now-York fifteen days after arrival, it all healthy. Schooper Pallux, from Failando P. R.

it de l'entered a Schoerer Pallux, from Fajardo, P. R., with sugar a dimolasses; cargo to be lightered to the city after fifteen days from time of arrival, 30th iast. Bank Juliana, from Trinidad de Caba with sugar. Sane dispassion. Schoorer Harriet Nesl, from Cienfogas with sugar, all well on board. Same disposi-A petition in regard to alleged nuisance in William

A prition in regard to slegged busance in window street was referred to the City Inspector. Steamship Tennes ee, cargo to be lightered to the City. Schooler Thomas Bradley, considered at p evional meeting, allowed to proceed after fifteen days if all lands remain well. Brig Wm. R. Kibby, from Rie Grande, with hides, bones, bair and wool. Cargo to be lightered at deept out of the State. Br g Occola, from Humacoa, allowed to proceed in ten days.

The complaints in regard to slaughter houses at No. 101 Second street, and other parts of the same street being misarces, were referred to the City Inspector. The steamer leabel, from Charleston, with bal set, was ordered to Quarantine for thirty days. Passen gets allowed to come no after several days detention.

The following pre-minds and resolution were adopted:

Whereas The slarghter-house No 218 Most street, is in a
h condition, the blood and fifth running from beneath the
ne and into the gutter, &c., therefore
Resolved. That the City Inspect or he and is hereby directed to

are the kill g on the said previses discontinued in treducely, at premises the runthy cleaned and not used, and the stanga-cish use cleared forthwith and the lat of November.

The Board then adjourned till Friday.

FIRE IN CHARLTON STREET -About 1 o'clock yes erday morning a fire br ke out in the bakery of Henry Sheets, No 67 Charlton street, but the flumes were soon extinguished by the firemer. Loss \$25 No insurance. In consequence of some defect in the oven, which was being heated at the time, the flooring overhead was set on fire, thus causing an alarm.

CAPTURE OF HOUSE BURGLARS .- Officers Lindsay CAPTURE OF HOUSE BURGLARS.—Officers Lindsay and Havers of the Sixteenth Ward Police, early yesterday mouting arrestee three men, name Charles Wilson, Witham I have, and Charles C. Howard, when they caush in the set of burglaricusly entering the premises No. 217 West Twenty-secure street the companies of which are out of the city. The trischers fought discourable with the Police, but were finally everpowered and taken to the Station-house, and subsequently sent hefore fusice First dreau. They are said to be bile follows at a noned thisway. In their possession the officers found about 21 skeleton keys a jimm's chisel, canding, matches, &c. These filters are surposed to have been the principals in most of the lone burnishes which have taken made in the Sixteenth Ward since the warm weather set in. Burglarics er vanated dwellings are convetous, and in most instances the thleves second with their plunder, and the Police hear nothing of them anti-

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR—The dwelling of Mr. F. Carpetter, No 63 Four h averue, was entered at about 1 c'clork vesteréay morning and robbed of two wallets containing \$16. The burglar was detected, and an alarm heling raise d. Tolern an Atheren of the Fitherant Ward aver chase and overhantles him. He save his name as John Waters, and was looked up by Justice Wood for examination.

ON a Spree.-Late on Wednesday night a On a Sprike.—Late on Wednesday night a couple of your bloods called at the Smitheenian House, in Broad way, a derivage a room on he first floor fronting on Houston street, which they have no sooner entered than they make a like up the winder, a couple of nymbas. Soon a great pulse was bested preceding from the room, and most of the bourfars were awakered by it and complained to the landiced, who called in the Piller, and the your street and their ladies were also to the Station House and sept there for the remainer of the right. In the merming Justice Anderson requimanded the whole party and then let them so, with a caution to behave hetter in future.

ALLEGED THEFT OF GOLD-DUST BY A JEWELER.—
John Meyers, a jeweler deing business in Greenwich street,
wes vest rides arrested by Officer Keefe, of the Chiefe Sureau,
vin yed with stealing 18.02 of a lid-dust, valued at \$3.5, from
It out. Farr been, here from California. It appears that Mr.
Farnham hed his dust, amounting to 1720, weighted at a responFarnham hed his dust, amounting to 1720, weighted at a responFarnham hed his dust, amounting to 1720, weighted at a responFarnham hed his dust, amounting to 1720, weighted at a responve being weighted. Mr. Farnham saw Meyers ont a large sample of intro his pocker. He stid nothing until the gold was
weighted at disonal to be 18.02, about. He then accused him of
having reblac him and made a complaint sayinst him hefore
Justice Orberne for grand incomy. The Magistrate held the
accused to hall in \$1,000 to answer the charge.

FATAL FALL WHILE INTOXICATED .- Patrick Corparallel for the state of the s

COUP DE SOLEIL.—Coroner Connery held an in-quest yesterday at No. 604 Grand street, and the body of Wm. Bennett a native of New York, 64 years of age, who died on Wadnerday evening from the effects of the excessive heat. Verdict accordingly.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD-TWO PAINTERS INJURED. A scafful, erec ed in the inside of the M. E. Church, corner of be ford at d Merton streets, area way vesterday, and precipited two painters, named Haupt and Seidien, who ware upon it so its area of thirty feet. Both were sectionally injured, and Haupt, it is thought, fatally. He was taken to his residence, No. 481 Sixth Avenue.

THEFT RY A SERVANTE—Catherine Conroy, a vant in the employ of Sam's W. Faiter of Concy Island, we terday arrested by Sorgeant Johns, of the Reserve Constitution of the Re